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Canada. Dominion Bureau of  
Statistics

Introduction to standard  
industrial classification





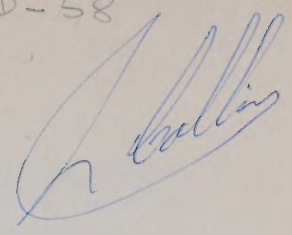
INTRODUCTION  
TO  
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL  
CLASSIFICATION



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## THE CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

### Introduction

In approaching the problem of establishing the most useful possible standard classification of Industries, the Working Committee for Classification of Industries was faced with the necessity of formulating certain rules. Since these rules determine, in large measure, the nature of the classification, they are discussed here in some detail.

(a) Choice of bases: Little difficulty is encountered here except in the Manufacturing Division. Customarily, for example, agricultural establishments are classified to the type of farm as determined by the principal products, mines are classified according to the principal type of ore extracted. Similarly construction establishments are classified according to the type of construction chiefly undertaken, trading establishments by the type of product principally handled and service establishments by the type of service performed. Some differences inevitably arise respecting the precise grouping of such establishments, but the practice in different classifications has been sufficiently uniform that compromise is relatively easy.

In the Manufacturing Division, however, the groupings have varied considerably in past classifications. As is well known, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics traditionally has maintained a tri-partite classification (or, perhaps, three classifications) based upon: (a) chief component material, (b) purpose and (c) origin. The major difficulty with a classification of manufacturing industries based exclusively upon any one criterion is the large number of items necessarily included in indefinite or "miscellaneous" categories, necessitating in many cases large numbers of explanatory footnotes. Such classifications as "non-ferrous metal products", "Farm origin - Canadian", "Manufacturers' materials" are not very descriptive of the classes and items included.

For most purposes a classification of manufacturing industries based upon "chief component material" has, in the past, proved most useful in Canadian industrial classifications. For this reason the Bureau's classification based upon this concept has been the one most widely adopted for general purposes such as the Decennial Census, Vital Statistics, etc. Even for these purposes (as well as in over-all compilations by the General Manufacturers' Branch) some modification has been deemed expedient (as in the inclusion of such a group as "Textile Products", composed partly of animal and partly vegetable products).

When the industry of a country is primarily concerned with the early stages in the processing of primary materials (i.e. its final products are chiefly such items as pig iron, lumber and processed fish) a classification based upon chief component material is wholly applicable. As manufacturing industry develops, however, turning out more and more goods for final consumption, the combinations of ingredients in such output become more and more complex. The modern automotive, aircraft, shipbuilding, electrical products industries are examples in which a wide variety of materials must be assembled for the completion of the final product.

In recent years Canada's industrial system has undergone considerable development. Consequently in establishing the Standard Industrial Classification, the concept of "purpose" has been combined with that of "chief component material" in the framework of the classification of manufacturing industries. For the classification of consumers' goods industries the concept of "purpose" seems most applicable both in terms of common usage in referring to industries and in providing the type of data most often required. Hence, such major groups as Food and Beverages, Clothing, Transportation Equipment, Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, have been established.



(b) The Detail Possible in the Standard Classification: The committee decided to make the classification as detailed as the present structure of Canadian industry will permit, remembering that the unit classified is the establishment. For the purpose of classifying the gainfully occupied, this is the greatest detail that can be offered without danger of misleading the user of the data.

Persons making special studies may require greater detail concerning a certain branch of industry, or, to meet special demands for certain information, it may be necessary for one or more of those who use the classification to sub-divide certain of the established classes. These cases are special and it is felt that no committee can foresee and provide suitable breakdowns for these special purposes. If comparability can be achieved to the extent of the proposed breakdown, then comparable figures can be assembled for all practical purposes.

It has been the practice in the past, for example, to issue reports concerning the total production of certain commodities which may be produced by establishments coded to several classes in the general classification. The preparation of this Standard need interfere in no way with such established practices.

(c) The unit to be classified: In establishing a classification of this type, it must be kept in mind that the unit being classified is not the product but the productive organization. The productive organization may be interpreted as a "firm", "establishment", or "department". The term "firm" is taken to mean a productive unit having a legal status as such - i.e., the division here is essentially on the lines of ownership. Such a unit may, however, own and operate several "establishments", each of which may produce a product quite different from the others. The "establishments", in turn, may be composed of departments carrying on quite dissimilar activities.

Following almost universal practice in the field of employment statistics, the Committee decided to design the Standard Classification with a view to classifying industries on the basis of reports using the "establishment" as a unit. Since experience has shown that almost all firms maintain separate personnel and other records by establishments, this procedure is feasible. The practice of dividing the employees in an establishment on the basis of the commodity worked on is seldom practicable, since, even when separate payroll and other records are maintained by departments, such employees as the supervisory staff, service employees and central office staff customarily are concerned with matters affecting several or all departments.

(d) Determining the Principal Product: Although the group and class titles are in terms of products, employment figures under any class, for example, will indicate the number of employees in establishments primarily concerned with the production of that product. An establishment is said to be primarily concerned with the production of a given commodity when 50 p.c. or more of its output by value in the period for which latest returns are available consists of that product. If no one product or group of products assigned to the same class in the classification, comprise 50 p.c. or more by value of the establishment's output, the establishment is coded to the class to which its principal product, by value, has been assigned, provided that no group of subsidiary products, classified to the same class, comprise a greater total value than the principal product.

It is recognized that such decisions are arbitrary. Much of the value of a Standard Classification will be lost, however, if the various users code a certain establishment to different classes. The above rules have the virtue of being definite and the data required in applying them are readily available from the "Census of Industry" schedules. In addition, the dollar represents as universal and objective a unit upon which to base such decisions as is available.



(e) The Criteria for Establishing a "class": In creating a Classification of Industries the Committee recognized that it was faced with the task of putting into categories units that are essentially differentiated. Each productive unit is organized with a specific objective in mind and the precise form of its organization differs from that of any other. In addition, as the organization develops it adds activities and (or) products in accordance with its changing circumstances and in line with the objectives of the management.

The problem encountered at this stage is in reality the problem of defining an "industry". Rarely does one encounter an enterprise producing just one product or service and the possible combinations of products and services are almost infinitely varied. Economic theory offers little assistance since, in the Classical theory, an industry is defined as a sufficiently large group of establishments producing an identical product that no one of them can influence the price of the product. Similarly, the theoretical distinction between producers' goods and consumers' goods would be of little value here, since many commodities become one or the other only when sold by the producer. The theory of monopolistic or imperfect competition provides a concept of industry more nearly applicable to the situation actually existing. In this theory an industry is conceived as containing a group of establishments producing a similar but differentiated product. Even here, however, the establishment is considered as producing just one product and no definitive answer is given regarding the criteria determining the degree of similarity of products. Implied in the theory is the assumption that consumers' goods industries are the ones concerned and that the degree of similarity of products is determined by the degree to which they approach perfect substitutes for one another from the point of view of the consumer. It is evident that these considerations involve too many subjective factors to be used as the criteria for determining classes in a statistical tool such as the Classification of Industries.

While recognizing the existence of factors creating differences between productive organizations, the objective is to concentrate on the factors which bring about similarities in the units. Such broad divisions of industry as, for example, Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Trade and Service obviously group together establishments having broadly similar objectives and organization under titles that have become part of common usage. Similarly, major industrial groupings such as Field Crops, Fruits and Vegetables; Metal Mining; Foods and Beverages; Leather Products, Iron and Steel Products; Transportation; Retail Trade; Business Service; are likely to cause little ambiguity since the units included in each have many characteristics in common arising out of either the processes performed, the material worked with, the type of service rendered or principal commodities produced.

The more detailed the classification, however, the more obvious become the factors differentiating productive units. There may be, for example, five establishments in Canada producing electric irons and nothing else. At the same time there may be fifty establishments producing household electrical appliances most of which produce electric irons as one of their products. This is a typical situation in many lines of endeavour.

In such a case as the one cited, there is no doubt that the establishments involved are classified to Manufacturing, to the major group Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, although cases arise in which even the Division and Major Group present a problem. Is it possible, however, to establish a class "Electric Irons" under this major group? To answer questions of this type the Committee undertook a number of special studies of Census of Industry schedules when a satisfactory answer was not available from existing tabulations. The Census of Industry schedules contain a list of the products turned out in a year by each establishment, with the quantity and value of each product. These studies resulted in tables showing the value of electric irons, for example, and of other products



produced by establishments making electric irons. If the major part of the total output of irons were concentrated in those firms producing only irons, then the possibility of establishing such a class was demonstrated. Other considerations then entered, such as the number of establishments involved, the number of employees in these establishments according to the most suitable returns, the likelihood of post-war expansion or contraction in the industry, etc. No definite rulings were enunciated by the Committee covering decisions based upon these studies, each case being determined on its merits according to the information available. Generally, however, it was considered misleading to create a class when establishments producing less than 50 p.c. of the total output of the product concerned would be coded to the class and the standard set in virtually all decisions was nearer 75 p.c. than 50 p.c.

At the same time, these studies and the tabulations available from the Census of Industry, other Bureau branches and the Department of Labour, provided data to solve another troublesome question, i.e. what specific products may reasonably be grouped together to form a class? In each case this question was answered by a study of the groups of products produced by the firms in existing industry classes as well as those in other classes which produced some of the products included in the class in question. At all times the Committee has endeavoured to base its decisions as to the combining of existing classes, setting up of new classes and determining the content of classes, on a study of available material.

In addition, as each industry group was considered, the person in charge of that group in the Decennial Census, the Census of Industry, Census of Construction, Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, etc., was asked to attend the Committee's meetings. The persons concerned were most co-operative and the Committee is deeply appreciative of their expert counsel in their respective fields.

(f) International Standards: Under the auspices of the International Labour Organization, successive meetings of labour statisticians from member nations since 1923, have drawn up suggested groupings of occupations and industries suitable for classifying the gainfully occupied. The meeting of British Commonwealth Statisticians in 1935 also discussed the problems of classification with a view to obtaining greater comparability in the data published by the Commonwealth nations. In 1938, the Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations contained a suggested classification of industries. At its third session, in April 1948, the United Nations Statistical Commission gave final approval to an International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. The Canadian Standard Classification of Industries does not follow in toto the international standard. The international proposals were, however, con-sidered by the Committee and, when departure from them was decided upon for special reasons, major groups and classes were established in such manner as to allow regrouping of data obtained from the Canadian Standard Classification to fit the groups and sub-groups established by the United Nations Classification.

(g) Custom and Repair Work: The quite fundamental question regarding the proper classification of establishments engaged in custom and repair work arose quite early in the Committee deliberations. A final decision was not made, however, until much later when the last Major Division (Service) was being considered.

The U.S. Standard Industrial Classification provides a Major Group in the Service Division for Automobile Repair Services and Garages and another Major Group for Miscellaneous Repair Services and Hand Trades, which includes such items as blacksmith shops; electrical repair shops; watch, clock and jewellery repair, upholstery and furniture repair, etc. This classification places shoe repair with Personal Services and custom tailoring with retail trade. The



Industrial Classification Manual used by the Department of Labour since 1943 established, within the Division "Service", a Major Group entitled "Custom and Repair". Essentially the same practice has developed from the division of types of establishments between the various branches in the Census of Industry and Merchandising Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The United Nations International Standard Classification and the Classification of Industries used for the Eight Census of Canada, 1941, custom shops, hand trades and repair establishments are classified in the Manufacturing Division to the same group as the manufacture of the article repaired. To provide flexibility, in cases where custom and repair establishments comprise a relatively large number of distinctive units (e.g. automobile repair garages, blacksmithing, shoe repair, watch and jewellery repair, custom tailoring and dress-making) separate classes are assigned to these activities.

After considerable discussion it was decided to follow the procedure used in the Population Census classification for the following reasons:

- (a) It is the accepted method in most countries.
- (b) Much repair work is carried out in manufacturing establishments such as Railway Car Shops, Shipbuilding concerns, Electrical Equipment Manufacturers, Machinery Manufacturers and Machine Shops, etc. Building repairs are recorded as part of the activities of the Building Construction Industry. The same is true of highway repairing.
- (c) Although annual coverage by the General Manufactures' Branch of the Bureau of such establishments as shoe repair shops may not be practicable, the branch does, in fact, record considerable repair work and at least the omission of some repair establishments could be mentioned in overall reports on Manufacturing Industries.
- (d) From the point of view of the type of material worked with, the processes and skills used, most repair shops are small manufacturing establishments.
- (e) There is no question that custom shops are manufacturers.

Membership of the Interdepartmental Working Committee  
on the Classification of Industry

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Miss A. Chapman	- Bank of Canada
Mr. A. Cohen	- Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Miss M. Fenton	- Bank of Canada
Mr. M. D. Fidler	- Treasury Office, U. I. C.
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Mr. N. L. McKellar	- Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Chairman)
Miss M. Pate	- Department of Labour (Secretary)
Mr. S. Ross	- Department of Labour
Miss M.E.K. Roughsedge	- Dominion Bureau of Statistics
(alternate)	- Miss W. I. Harvey)
Mr. L. Sherwood	- Wartime Prices and Trade Board







DESCRIPTIONS OF INDUSTRIES

Industry  
No.

DIVISION 1 - AGRICULTURE

- 001 Bee keeping  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of honey and beeswax.
- 010 Dairy farming  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of dairy products, such as milk, cream, butter or cheese.
- 020 Fruit farming  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of tree and (or) small fruits such as apples, peaches, strawberries, grapes, etc.
- 030 Fur farming  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of fur-bearing animals and (or) furs, such as fox, mink, rabbit, etc.
- 040 General and mixed farming  
Farms from which the income of two or more main types of products is required to produce 50 per cent or more of the gross income.
- 041 Grain and hay farming  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of grain, hay or grass and clover seeds.
- 050 Nurseries and greenhouses  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of nursery and greenhouse products, such as vegetables, vegetable plants, flowers etc. grown under glass; trees, shrubs, flowers, bulbs, etc. grown in the open; mushrooms and rhubarb grown in houses.
- 060 Potato farming  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of potatoes, whether for seed or table use.
- 061 Poultry farming  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of poultry, such as chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, etc. and (or) eggs. Farms specializing in the sale of day-old chickens are classified as chicken hatcheries in Industry No. 075 (Agricultural Services).
- 062 Stock raising  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of live stock, such as cattle, horses, swine, sheep, etc.
- 063 Sugar beet farming  
Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of sugar beets.



DIVISION 1 - AGRICULTURE - Cont'd

Industry  
No.

- 070      Tobacco farming  
            Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of tobacco.
- 073      Vegetable (except potato) farming  
            Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of vegetables such as sweet corn, peas, carrots, beans, spinach, etc., including vegetables sold for canning or freezing purposes. Potato farming is classified in Industry No. 060.
- 075      Agricultural services  
            Agricultural establishments primarily engaged in agricultural services, such as custom threshing, ploughing, silo filling, hay baling, chicken hatching, egg grading, seed cleaning, etc. Horticultural establishments primarily engaged in such operations as landscape gardening, tree spraying, tree surgery and pruning.
- 077      Experimental and University Farms  
            Farms operated by the Dominion, Provincial or Municipal governments and by Universities which are exclusively engaged in experimental work of a general or specific nature are included in this industry. Exclude Illustration Stations as they are regular farms, the owner-operator of which receives technical advice from the Illustration Stations Division of the Experimental Farms Service; these Illustration Station Farms are classified according to the type of farming being carried on.
- 079      Other agriculture  
            Farms which derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the sale of other agricultural products other than those specified above in classes 001 to 075.

DIVISION 2 - FORESTRY

MAJOR GROUP (1) 08 - LOGGING

- 080      Logging  
            Establishments primarily engaged in cutting pulpwood logs and lumber logs of all kinds, hardwood, softwood, cordwood and fuelwood and ties, telegraph and telephone poles. Contractors engaged in estimating and cutting pulpwood and lumber logs are included in this industry.  
            Establishments primarily engaged in drawing or transporting logs are also included.

- 9 -  
DIVISION 2 - FORESTRY - Concl'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 08 - FORESTRY SERVICES

- 089     Forestry Services  
         Establishments primarily engaged in forestry patrol, fire inspection, forest nurseries, reforestation and other forestry services whether conducted by government departments or other organizations.

DIVISION 3 - FISHING AND TRAPPING

MAJOR GROUP (1) 09 - FISHING

- 091     Inland Fishing  
         Establishments and own-account fishermen primarily engaged in commercial fishing in lakes or other inland waters.
- 093     Sea Fishing  
         Establishments and own-account fishermen primarily engaged in commercial fishing on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. This industry includes all types of fishing, oyster fisheries, seal fishing and whaling.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 09 - FISHERY SERVICES

- 095     Fishery Services  
         Establishments primarily engaged in operating fish hatcheries, fishery inspection and protection services, whether conducted by government departments or other organizations.

MAJOR GROUP (3) 09 - HUNTING AND TRAPPING

- 097     Hunting and Trapping  
         Establishments and own-account trappers primarily engaged in hunting and trapping wild animals for commercial purposes. Establishments which send out guides with hunting expeditions and "own-account" guides are classified in Industry No. 949 (Other Personal Service).

DIVISION 4 - MINING (INCLUDING MILLING), QUARRYING AND OIL WELLS

MAJOR GROUP (1) 10-11 - METAL MINING

- 101     Alluvial Gold Mining  
         Establishments primarily engaged in mining gold by placer or hydraulic methods. This industry also includes the dressing and beneficiating of the ore and the production of bullion at the site of the mine.
- 103     Auriferous Quartz Mining  
         Establishments primarily engaged in operating lode mines for gold. This industry also includes the dressing and beneficiating of the ore and the production of bullion at the site of the mine.
- 107     Copper-Gold-Silver Mining  
         Establishments primarily engaged in mining copper-gold-silver ores and in dressing and beneficiating such ores.
- 109     Iron Mining  
         Establishments primarily engaged in mining iron ore and in dressing and beneficiating iron ores.



DIVISION 4 - MINING (INCLUDING MILLING),  
QUARRYING AND OIL WELLS - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 10-11 - METAL MINING - Concl'd.

- 114 Nickel-Copper Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining nickel-copper ores and in dressing and beneficiating these ores.
- 116 Silver-Cobalt Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining silver-cobalt ores and in dressing and beneficiating such ores.
- 117 Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining silver-lead-zinc ores and in dressing and beneficiating such ores.
- 119 Miscellaneous Metal Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining metal ores, not elsewhere classified and dressing and beneficiating such ores. The following types of mines are classified in this industry:- chromite, manganese, mercury, molybdenite, pitchblende, radium, tungsten and titanium.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 12 - FUELS

- 121 Coal Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining coal, whether anthracite, bituminous coal or lignite. This industry includes establishments which break, wash, grade or otherwise prepare coal for use as a fuel, whether operated by a coal-mining enterprise or by firms operating on a contract basis. Firms engaged in the extraction of peat for use as a fuel should be classified in Industry No. 139 (Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mining.)
- 123 Natural Gas  
Establishments primarily engaged in the production of natural gas from wells. This industry includes the drilling of wells whether carried on by establishments primarily engaged in natural gas production or by others on a contract basis. The manufacture of coal gas is classified in Industry No. 373 (Coke and Gas Products) and the distribution of manufactured or natural gas is classified in Industry No. 604 (Gas Manufacture and Distribution).
- 124 Oil (Petroleum) Crude  
Establishments primarily engaged in the production of petroleum from wells. This industry includes the drilling of wells whether carried on by establishments primarily engaged in petroleum production or by others on a contract basis. Establishments primarily engaged in producing oil from shale or sands are classified in Industry No. 126 (Oil Shale or Bituminous Sand).
- 126 Oil Shale or Bituminous Sand  
Establishments primarily engaged in the production of petroleum from shales or sands.

MAJOR GROUP (3) 13 - NON-METAL MINING

- 131 Asbestos Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining asbestos fibre.

DIVISION 4 - MINING (INCLUDING MILLING),  
QUARRYING AND OIL WELLS - Concl'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (3) 13 - NON-METAL MINING - Concl'd.

133 Gypsum Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining or quarrying gypsum. Establishments which manufacture gypsum products are classified in Industry No. 366 (Lime and Gypsum Products).

137 Salt  
Establishments primarily engaged in the mining of rock salt; or in the recovery of salt from brine wells. The manufacture of commercial salt is classified in Industry No. 369 (Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products).

139 Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mining  
Establishments primarily engaged in mining non-metallic minerals not elsewhere classified. The following types of mines are included in this industry: Barytes, fluorspar, feldspar (including quartz and silica), graphite, grindstone, (natural abrasives), iron oxides, ochre, magnesium sulphate, talc, soapstone, peat moss, sodium sulphate, diatomite, sodium carbonate, garnet, lithium and mica.

MAJOR GROUP (4) 15 - QUARRYING, CLAY AND SAND PIT

153 Granite Quarries (Igneous rocks)  
Establishments primarily engaged in quarrying granite. Exclude establishments primarily engaged in cutting, shaping and finishing granite; these are classified under Manufacturing in Industry No. 367 (Stone Products).

157 Limestone, Sandstone and Slate (including Marble) Quarries (Sedimentary Rocks)  
Establishments primarily engaged in quarrying and crushing limestone, marble, magnesite and brucite; quarrying sandstone and mining or quarrying and crushing slate.

159 Sand and Gravel Pits or Quarries  
Establishments primarily engaged in the production, crushing and screening of sand and gravel from either pits or quarries.

MAJOR GROUP (5) 17 - PROSPECTING

This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in surface prospecting for mineral deposits of any type. Establishments engaged in geophysical survey are classified here; also "own-account" prospectors. Prospecting is subdivided into three main classes, according to the type of mineral.

172 Metal Prospecting

174 Oil Prospecting  
Establishments and individuals primarily engaged in prospecting, including geophysical surveys for oil and natural gas.

179 All Other Prospecting  
This industry includes prospecting for coal and all other non-metallic minerals, except oil.



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 20-22 - FOOD AND BEVERAGES

MEAT PRODUCTS

200 Slaughtering and Meat Packing

This industry includes abattoirs and meat packing plants. Important products of establishments classified in this industry are fresh meats, cured and smoked meats, animal oils and fats, sausages and sausage casings. This industry also includes poultry dressing, packing and canning. Wholesale dealing and storage of these products are classified in Industry No. 706 (Meat and Fish).

DAIRY PRODUCTS

201 Butter and Cheese Factories

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing natural cheese of all kinds and creamery butter. Plants whose primary product is processed cheese are classified in Industry No. 207 (Processed Cheese).

203 Concentrated Milk

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing condensed, canned and powdered milk and related products.

207 Processed Cheese

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing processed cheese, cheese pastes and spreads. The manufacture of natural cheese is classified in Industry No. 201 (Butter and Cheese Factories).

209 Other Dairy Products

This industry includes frozen desserts such as ices, ice cream, sherbets and custards. Dairies whose primary activity is pasteurizing, bottling and selling fresh milk are classified under Retail Trade in Industry No. 733 (Dairy Products).

CANNING AND PRESERVING

210 Canned and Cured Fish

Establishments primarily engaged in cooking and canning fish, shrimps, oysters, clams and other sea food and in curing or quick-freezing fish for the trade. Shucking and packing of fresh oysters in non-sealed containers is classified under Wholesale Trade in Industry No. 706 (Meat and Fish).

212 Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing canned and dried fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, soups, preserves, jams and jellies, pickles, vinegar, cider and sauces. This industry also includes the quick-freezing of fruits and vegetables and processing in SO<sub>2</sub>.

GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS

213 Feed and Chopping Mills

Establishments primarily engaged in cracking grain and preparing stock dry feeds, corn grits, shorts and middlings. Custom and merchant grinding of grain (grist mills) is classified in this industry.

214 Flour Mills

Establishments primarily engaged in milling flour from grain.

DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 20-22 - FOOD AND BEVERAGES - Cont'd.

GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS - Concl'd.

215 Prepared Breakfast Foods

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prepared breakfast foods, such as corn, wheat and bran flakes and other cereal preparations.

216 Prepared Stock and Poultry Feed

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prepared feeds, meals and tonics for stock and poultry and fox and dog biscuits. Prepared feeds include those made chiefly from milled grain mixed with molasses and those made of other ingredients such as oyster shells, alfalfa and bonemeal. Mills preparing stock dry feeds are classified in Industry No. 213 (Feed and Chopping Mills).

BAKERY PRODUCTS

218 Biscuits and Crackers

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing biscuits, crackers, pretzels and similar "dry" bakery products packed in containers. (This includes ice cream cones and wafers).

219 Bread and Other Bakery Products

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bread, cakes, pastries and similar "perishable" bakery products.

BEVERAGES

220 Carbonated Beverages

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-alcoholic beverages and carbonated mineral waters. The bottling of natural spring waters is classified under Wholesale Trade in Industry No. 727 (Tobacco and Confectionery).

221 Distilled Liquors

Establishments primarily engaged in producing alcoholic liquors such as whiskey, brandy, rum and gin. The production of alcohol from wood distillation is classified in Industry No. 389 (Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products).

222 Malt Liquors

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ale, beer, porter, stout and other malt liquors.

224 Wines

Establishments primarily engaged in producing wines, both sweet and dry.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

225 Confectionery

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chocolate candies, cocoa products, chewing gum and other confectionery, such as salted nuts and popcorn.

227 Sugar

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cane-sugar, beet-sugar, sugar syrups, molasses and beet-pulp.



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 20-22 - FOOD AND BEVERAGES - Concl'd.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS - Concl'd.

228 Miscellaneous Foods, n.e.c.

This industry includes baking powder and flavouring extracts and syrups, malt milling, rice milling, preparation of self-rising and blended flours, macaroni and spaghetti, starch and its products, jelly powders, yeast, prepared coconut, powdered eggs, frozen eggs, "health foods", peanut butter and other food specialties not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in roasting coffee, blending tea or grinding and packaging spices are classified in this industry, but coffee roasting and tea blending done by wholesale grocers is classified under Wholesale Trade in Industry No. 705 (Groceries).

MAJOR GROUP (2) 23 - TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

230 Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, tobacco and snuff. Processing of raw leaf tobacco is included in this industry.

MAJOR GROUP (3) 23 - RUBBER PRODUCTS

236 Rubber Footwear

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing all-rubber footwear and fabric upper footwear having rubber soles. The manufacture of leather footwear is classified in Industry No. 241 (Boots and Shoes except Rubber Footwear).

239 Tires, Tubes and Other Rubber Products (Except Rubber Footwear)

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber goods, such as tires, tubes, rubberized fabrics, mechanical rubber goods, rubber flooring and rubber sundries. Production of synthetic rubber is classified in Industry No. 389 (Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products). Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubberized clothing are classified in Industry No. 279 (Miscellaneous Clothing).

MAJOR GROUP (4) 24 - LEATHER PRODUCTS

241 Boots and Shoes (Except Rubber Footwear)

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing boots, shoes, slippers, mocassins and allied footwear made chiefly of leather, but to some extent of other material. The manufacture of Rubber Footwear is classified in Industry No. 236 (Rubber Footwear).

243 Boot and Shoe Repair

Establishments primarily engaged in repairing boots and shoes (cobbling). Establishments primarily engaged in custom shoemaking are classified in Industry No. 241 (Boots and Shoes).

245 Leather Gloves and Mittens

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gloves and mittens of leather only. Knit gloves and mittens are classified in Industry No. 275 (Other Knit Goods).

DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (4) 24 - LEATHER PRODUCTS - Concl'd.

247 Leather Tanneries

Establishments primarily engaged in tanning, currying and finishing leather of all types, such as sole and belting leather; book-binders' leather; glove, harness, bag, strap and upholstery leather.

249 Miscellaneous Leather Products

This industry includes miscellaneous leather products, not elsewhere classified, such as leather boot and shoe findings, boot and shoe cut stock, harness and saddlery, luggage, purses and small leather goods.

MAJOR GROUP (5) 25-26 - TEXTILE PRODUCTS (Except Clothing)

COTTON GOODS

251 Cotton Thread

Establishments primarily engaged in spinning, twisting and manufacturing cotton sewing thread or crochet, darning, hand-knitting and embroidery cottons for sale as such.

252 Cotton Yarn and Broad Woven Goods

Establishments primarily engaged in spinning, twisting, winding or spooling cotton yarn and in weaving fabrics wholly or mainly of cotton such as duck, sheetings, prints, towellings, bedspread fabrics, table damask, drapery and upholstery fabrics.

254 Miscellaneous Cotton Goods

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cotton batting and wadding, gauze, bandages and absorbent cotton, woollen waste and cotton goods, not elsewhere classified.

WOOLLEN GOODS

255 Woollen and Worsted Woven Goods

Establishments primarily engaged in weaving woollen and worsted fabrics, such as suitings, coatings, dress goods and flannel; blankets and blanketings; other woollen fabrics and goods. Mills whose chief products are knitted goods are classified in Industry Nos. 274 and 275 (Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods).

257 Woollen and Worsted Yarn

This industry includes mills whose primary activity is spinning and winding woollen yarn for sale as such.

259 Miscellaneous Woollen Goods

This industry includes woollen felts of all kinds, shoddy and wool extract, wool pulling and miscellaneous woollen goods, not elsewhere classified. The manufacture of Felt Hats is classified in Industry No. 278 (Hats and Caps).

SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK

260 Rayon, Nylon and Silk Textiles

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing yarns, threads and broad woven goods made of natural silk, rayon and nylon.



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (5) 25-26 - TEXTILE PRODUCTS (Except Clothing)  
Concl'd.

OTHER PRIMARY TEXTILES

261 Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles

Establishments primarily engaged in dyeing and finishing of woollen and worsted goods, cotton and linen goods, silk and rayon goods. This industry also includes cloth sponging and miscellaneous special finishing of textiles.

262 Laces, Tapes and Bindings

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing narrow fabrics, such as woven tapes, ribbons and bindings, elastic cord, laces, elastic and non-elastic webbing.

MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE PRODUCTS

263 Canvas Products

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing awnings, tents, sails, tarpaulins, canopies and bags made from canvas fabric.

264 Carpets, Mats and Rugs

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing carpets and rugs made of cotton or wool; jute and cocoa fibre mats and matting and rag carpets and rugs. The manufacture of Rubber Mats is classified in Industry No. 239 (Tires, Tubes and Other Rubber Products).

265 Cordage, Rope and Twine

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rope, cable, cordage, net, twine, and related goods from hemp, jute, cotton, paper, flax and other fibres.

266 Cotton and Jute Bags

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bags made from cotton, jute and burlap and other textile fabric except canvas.

267 Oilcloth, Linoleum and Other Coated Fabrics

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing oilcloth, linoleum, other hard surface floor coverings, leatherette and miscellaneous waterproof fabrics.

269 Miscellaneous Textile Goods

This industry includes house furnishings, curtains and draperies, bedspreads, linen and jute fabrics, trimmings and embroideries, paddings and upholstering filling and other textile products, not elsewhere classified.

MAJOR GROUP (6) 27 - CLOTHING (Textile and Fur)

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

270 Children's Clothing

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing children's and infants' dresses, coats, snow suits and other outer wear.

271 Custom Tailoring and Dressmaking

Establishments primarily engaged in custom tailoring and dressmaking. Include "own account" dressmakers and tailors.

DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (6) 27 - CLOTHING (Textile and Fur) - Concl'd.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING - Concl'd.

272 Men's Clothing

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing suits, coats, trousers, overcoats, shirts, underwear, work clothing, sheep-lined coats, sportswear and men's furnishings and leather clothing. Both "regular" factories and "contract" factories making men's clothing are classified in this industry.

273 Women's Clothing

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing suits, coats, dresses, skirts, blouses, household apparel, sportswear, underwear, lingerie and neckwear. Both "regular" factories and "contract" factories making women's clothing are classified in this industry.

KNIT GOODS

274 Hosiery

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing or finishing full-fashioned or seamless hosiery.

275 Other Knit Goods

Full-process establishments primarily engaged in the production of knit outer wear, underwear, gloves and miscellaneous knit articles.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOTHING

276 Corsets, Girdles and Foundation Garments

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing corsets, brassieres, girdles and foundation garments.

277 Fur Goods

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fur coats, other fur garments, accessories and trimmings. Fur dressing and dyeing is included in this industry.

278 Hats and Caps

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hats of straw, cloth, fur felt and wool felt; hat and cap materials and millinery.

279 Miscellaneous Clothing

This industry includes oiled and waterproofed garments, rubberized clothing, academic vests and gowns, theatrical costumes and miscellaneous apparel, not elsewhere classified. The manufacture of leather clothing is classified in Industry No. 272 (Men's Clothing).

MAJOR GROUP (7) 28 - WOOD PRODUCTS

SAW AND PLANING MILLS

281 Plywood and Veneer Mills

Establishments engaged in the production of plywood or veneer as their principal product.



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (7) 28 - WOOD PRODUCTS - Concl'd.

SAW AND PLANING MILLS - Concl'd.

283 Sash and Door and Planing Mills

Establishments primarily engaged in producing mill products such as dressed lumber, sash, doors, window and door frames, interior woodwork, moulding and hardwood flooring (including milling in transit). Mills which specialize in the production of plywood or veneer are classified in Industry No. 281 (Plywood and Veneer Mills).

285 Sawmills

Establishments primarily engaged in producing rough lumber, spool wood, lath and other mill products such as shingles, cooperage stock and box shook.

FURNITURE

286 Furniture (including Metal Furniture and Mattresses and Springs)

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household furniture of all kinds, office and store furniture and fixtures, public building and professional furniture whether wood or metal. This industry also includes upholstering, cabinet making and furniture repairing. The manufacture of stone furniture is classified in Industry No. 367 (Stone Products) and mattresses and springs are included in this industry.

MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS

287 Boxes and Baskets (Wood)

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wooden boxes, crates, fruit and vegetable baskets.

288 Morticians' Goods

Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of coffins, caskets and other morticians' supplies.

289 Miscellaneous Wood Products

Establishments primarily engaged in wood preservation; in woodturning (handles, dowels, spools, bobbins, pulleys, etc.) and in manufacturing other wood products, not elsewhere classified, such as beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies, excelsior, lasts and other wooden shoe findings, woodenware (clothes pins, washboards, step-ladders, pails and tubs), sanitary woodwork and wood sawing service. Cooperage, such as barrels, casks, kegs and other containers made of staves. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cooperage stock, but not cooperage, are classified in Industry No. 285 (Sawmills).

MAJOR GROUP (8) 29 - PAPER PRODUCTS

292 Paper Boxes and Bags

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing shipping boxes or cases made of corrugated and solid fibreboard; folding or set-up paper or paperboard boxes; paper bags, fibre cans, mailing tubes, decorated and fancy covered paperboard boxes and other paper and paperboard containers, not elsewhere classified.

294 Pulp and Paper

This industry includes pulp mills, producing chemical or mechanical wood-pulp; combined pulp and paper mills and paper mills, manufacturing newsprint, book and writing papers, Kraft

DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (8) 29 - PAPER PRODUCTS - Concl'd.

- 294 Pulp and Paper - Concl'd.  
paper, paperboard or building and insulation board. Establishments manufacturing converted paper and paperboard products are classified in Industries 292, 296 and 299 (Paper Boxes and Bags, Roofing Papers and Miscellaneous Paper Products).
- 296 Roofing Papers  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing asphalt saturated shingles and sidings, roofing felts and sheathings, smooth surfaced and mineral surfaced roll roofings.
- 299 Miscellaneous Paper Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in coating, treating, cutting and otherwise converting paper and paperboard. Important products of establishments classified in this industry are waxed paper, crêpe paper, paper napkins, envelopes and stationery, gummed paper and wallpaper.

MAJOR GROUP (9) 30 - PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED  
INDUSTRIES

- 301 Commercial Printing  
Establishments primarily engaged in machine and hand type-setting for the printing trades, commercial or job printing, blankbook making and bookbinding. This industry includes general printing shops as well as shops specializing in printing newspapers and periodicals for others.
- 303 Engraving, Stereotyping and Allied Industries  
Establishments primarily engaged in engraving and plate printing, photo engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping and lithographing. This industry includes the printing of stock and bond certificates, bank notes, postage and revenue stamps. Establishments which provide blue-printing and duplicating services are classified in Industry No. 939 (Other Business Service). Engraving for purposes other than printing is classified under Industry No. 343 (Jewellery and Silverware).
- 309 Publishing and Printing  
Establishments primarily engaged in the publishing and printing of newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books. This class includes publishers whether or not they do their own printing. Establishments specializing in printing newspapers, magazines and books for publishers are classified in Industry No. 301 (Commercial Printing).

MAJOR GROUP (10) 31-32 - IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

- 311 Agricultural Implements  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, such as ploughs, threshing machines and binders. Establishments manufacturing agricultural hand tools are classified in Industry No. 317 (Hardware and Tools).
- 312 Blacksmithing  
Establishments primarily engaged in hand forging, blacksmithing and horseshoeing. Establishments primarily engaged in automobile repair or in farm implement repair which also do some blacksmithing are classified in Industry Nos. 331 (Auto Repair and Garages) and 311 (Agricultural Implements).



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (10) 31-32 - IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS - Cont'd.

314 Boilers and Plate Work

Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of heating and power boilers, heating radiators, storage tanks, pressure tanks, smoke-stacks, plate work and similar boiler-shop products.

315 Fabricated and Structural Steel

Establishments primarily engaged in the fabrication of iron and steel for structural purposes. Products of this industry are fabricated shapes for bridges, buildings, etc., and fabricated bars and rods for reinforcing concrete. Establishments engaged in the fabrication and erection of buildings and bridges are classified in this industry.

317 Hardware and Tools

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing edge and hand tools, cutlery and hardware. Important products of this industry are axes, chisels, dies and machinists' precision tools, hammers, shovels, hoes, rakes, files, saws, builders' hardware, marine hardware, razors and blades, table and kitchen cutlery and other miscellaneous products usually termed "hardware" and not elsewhere classified. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of sterling silver or silver-plated cutlery are classified in Industry No. 343 (Jewellery and Silverware) and machine tools and power-driven hand tools in Industry No. 323 (Machine Tools).

318 Heating and Cooking Apparatus

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing heating and cooking apparatus, such as stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces, oil burners, gas burners, steam and hot water heating apparatus and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified. Establishments classified here may also produce electrical heating equipment, but those primarily engaged in manufacturing household electrical appliances (including electric refrigerators) are classified in Industry No. 357 (Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners and Appliances).

319 Household, Office and Store Machinery

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing office and store machinery, such as typewriters, cash registers, coin-operated machines, computing machines, scales and balances and household machines, such as laundry equipment, non-electric refrigerators, washing machines and sewing machines. Establishments manufacturing electric washing machines should be classified in this industry.

320 Iron Castings

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gray-iron and malleable iron castings and iron and steel pipe and fittings.

322 Machine Shop Products

Machine shops primarily engaged in producing machine parts and equipment, other than complete machines, for the trade. This industry includes machine shops providing custom and repair services and welding services.

323 Machine Tools

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machine tools which are power driven machines employing a cutting tool for work on metal. Important products classified in this industry are

DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (10) 31-32 - IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS - Concl'd.

- 323 Machine Tools - Concl'd.  
boring and milling machines, drilling machines, filing machines, gear-cutting machines, grinding machines, honing machines, lathes, planers, threading machines and replacement and repair parts for machine tools. The rebuilding of machine tools is included in this industry; also machine-tool accessories.
- 324 Machinery, n.e.c.  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing special industrial machinery, such as textile machinery, wood-working machinery, pulp and paper machinery and printing-trades machinery, engines and turbines, construction and mining machinery and general industrial machinery such as pumping equipment, power transmission equipment, conveyor systems, elevators and other machinery and parts, not elsewhere classified.
- 325 Primary Iron and Steel  
Two main types of establishments are classified in this industry (1) Blast furnaces primarily engaged in manufacturing (from ore and scrap) pigiron, blast-furnace ferro-alloys and castings made direct from the furnace and (2) steel works and rolling mills engaged in converting pigiron, scrap iron and scrap steel into steel and in hot and cold rolling of steel into blooms, billets, rails, bars and rods. In many cases the processes of conversion and rolling are performed in the same plant. In many establishments the manufacturing processes are carried beyond the rolling stage.
- 326 Sheet Metal Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sheet metal building material, enamelled kitchenware, galvanized sheets, tin cans and tinware, stove pipes, auto stampings, metal bottle caps, eaves troughing and similar products. Establishments whose primary activity is tinsmithing and sheet metal work on construction projects are classified in Industry No. 436 (Sheet Metal Work)
- 327 Wire and Wire Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire from rods and in manufacturing nails, spikes, staples, wire fencing, screening, wire cloth, barbed wire, tire chains, uninsulated wire rope and cable, kitchen wire goods and other products made of wire.
- 329 Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing miscellaneous products of iron and steel not elsewhere classified. Safes and vaults, ornamental iron work, stairs and staircases, fire escapes, grilles, railings, iron fences and gates, metal doors, sash and moulding and iron and steel forgings, such as chains, anchors and axles are classified here.

MAJOR GROUP (11) 33 - TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

- 330 Aircraft and Parts  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aeroplanes, gliders, balloons and aircraft parts, such as engines, propellers and pontoons. Aircraft repair is included in this industry. The manufacture of aeronautical instruments is classified in Industry No. 395 (Professional and Scientific Instruments and Equipment).



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (11) 33 - TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT - Concl'd.

331 Auto Repair and Garages

Establishments primarily engaged in the repair of automobiles, motor trucks, tires and in the live storage of automobiles for the general public. Exclude such establishments owned and operated by concerns for their own use and not offering their services to the general public, these should be included in the same industrial classification as the concern owning and operating the establishment. Filling stations and service stations which are primarily engaged in retail dealing in gasoline and oil are classified in Industry No. 758 (Gasoline, Lubricating Oils and Greases).

332 Bicycles and Parts

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bicycles, tricycles and bicycle parts such as saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle bars.

333 Boat Building and Repairing

Establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing all types of boats. This industry, for the most part, includes the smaller type of craft, such as motorboats, sailboats, rowboats, lifeboats and canoes.

334 Motor Vehicles

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing or assembling complete motor vehicles, such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, trucks and truck trailers, universal carriers and special purpose motor vehicles (ambulances, taxicabs, etc.).

335 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle parts, bodies and body parts and accessories for use in motor vehicles, such as engines, brakes, clutches, axles, gears, transmissions, wheels, frames, tops, radiators, head lamps, springs and automobile hardware. The manufacture of tires and tubes is classified under Industry No. 239 (Tires, Tubes and Other Rubber Goods); Automobile glass in Industry No. 365 (Glass and Glass Products) and batteries in Industry No. 351 (Batteries).

336 Railroad and Rolling Stock Equipment

Establishments primarily engaged in building and rebuilding locomotives of any type or gauge and railroad and street cars (including frames and parts) for freight and passenger service. This industry includes manufacture of locomotives and cars by railway companies and repair work done in such locomotive shops.

337 Shipbuilding and Repairing

Establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing all types of ships of iron and steel construction.

339 Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing transportation equipment not elsewhere classified, such as horse-drawn vehicles: - farm wagons, carriages, sleighs, sleds, wheel barrows and parts for horse-drawn vehicles.

DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (12) 34 - NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS

- 341 Aluminum Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aluminum castings, bars, rods, plates, wire, sheets, stamped, spun or cast aluminum ware such as, kitchen and hospital utensils and other aluminum products. The extraction of aluminum from the ore is classified in Industry No. 345 (Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining).
- 342 Brass and Copper Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in the rolling, drawing and casting of copper, brass and bronze and in the fabrication of brass and copper products such as rods, plates, sheets, wire, machinery fittings, valves and plumber's goods. Brass foundries and copper rolling mills are classified in this industry.
- 343 Jewellery and Silverware  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing jewellery from precious or other metals with or without precious stones, costume jewellery and novelties; sterling silverware and plated ware, including flatware, toilet ware and ecclesiastical ware; vanity cases, cigarette cases and lighters. This industry includes firms engaged in rolling gold or silver or making precious metal alloys and engraving, chasing and etching on jewellery, silverware, etc.
- 345 Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining  
Establishments primarily engaged in the smelting and refining of copper ores, silver-lead-zinc ores, nickel-copper ores, silver-cobalt ores and the smelting of bauxite ores for aluminum ingots and bars. In cases of establishments which conduct smelting or refining operations at the site of the mine, separate reports should be secured, if possible, for the mining and for the smelting or refining operations (except for gold mining). In the case of gold mines, smelting and refining conducted at the site of the mine should always be included with the mining operations in Industry No. 101 (Alluvial Gold Mining) or 103 (Auriferous Gold Mining).
- 346 Watch and Jewellery Repair  
Establishments primarily engaged in the repair of watches, clocks and jewellery. Exclude establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in watches and jewellery or other commodities, which also engage in watch and jewellery repair; these are classified under Division 9 in Major Group 73-79 - according to the type of retail dealing.
- 347 White Metal Alloys  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing white metal, babbitt metal, type metal, lead bar and pipe, reclaimed metals, solders, collapsible tubes, tin foil, magnesium products and similar products. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in rolling and drawing of non-ferrous metals and their alloys, except copper and aluminum.
- 349 Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metal Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-ferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified, such as lamps, lighting fixtures, non-ferrous wire products, weather stripping, metal novelties and specialties not made in foundries. This industry includes electroplating, plating and metal-polishing work for the trade.



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (13) 35 - ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES

- 351 Batteries  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing storage and primary batteries.
- 352 Heavy Electrical Machinery and Equipment  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electrical prime movers and other electric power equipment for use in the generation, transmission and utilization of electric energy. Important products of this industry are steam turbine generator sets, motors (except railway, motor vehicle and aircraft), generators, transformers, switchboards, panelboards and other transmission accessories.
- 353 Radios and Radio Parts  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio receiving sets, radio transmitters, public-address apparatus and miscellaneous radio parts and equipment.
- 357 Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners and Appliances  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electrical refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, fans, toasters, irons, water heaters, etc. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in repairing appliances. The manufacture of electrical washing machines and sewing machines is classified in Industry No. 319 (Household, Office and Store Machinery).
- 359 Miscellaneous Electrical Products  
This industry includes the manufacture of miscellaneous electrical products such as telephone and telegraph equipment, electric signalling apparatus, electric lamps (incandescent, photoflood, etc.), wiring devices, carbon or graphite electrodes, conduits and fittings, insulated wire and cable, pole-line hardware, lightning arresters and other electrical supplies, not elsewhere classified.

MAJOR GROUP (14) 36 - NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS

- 361 Abrasive Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing abrasive grinding wheels of emery, carborundum and other natural or artificial materials; abrasive sticks, stones, bricks, paper and cloths and buffing and polishing wheels. This industry includes the manufacture of primary abrasive materials such as fused aluminum and silicon carbide.
- 362 Asbestos Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing asbestos textiles, packings, brake linings, gaskets, asbestos building materials and other commodities composed wholly or chiefly of asbestos.
- 363 Cement, Hydraulic  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing Portland masonry and puzzolan cement.
- 364 Clay Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clay brick, roofing, floor and wall tile, sewer pipe, fire brick and other structural

- 25 -  
DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (14) 36 - NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS -  
Concl'd.

364 Clay Products - Concl'd.  
clay products. The manufacture of sand-lime brick is classified here. This industry includes products made from imported and domestic clays.

365 Glass and Glass Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing flat glass, plate glass, glass containers, glassware, ovenware, glass brick, mirrors, stained, leaded and ornamented glass, glass novelties and other articles made from glass.

366 Lime and Gypsum Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lime and products composed wholly or chiefly of gypsum, including plaster, plasterboard and insulation. Establishments manufacturing rock wool are classified in Industry No. 367 (Stone Products).

367 Stone Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in cutting and finishing stone for building and monumental purposes. Important products of this industry are tombstones, monuments, stone furniture and slate blackboards. This industry includes the manufacture of rock wool.

368 Concrete Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing concrete products, such as, building blocks, sewer pipe and tanks and similar products. Establishments engaged in mixing and delivering ready-mixed concrete are classified in Industry No. 721 (Wholesale Lumber and Building Products).

369 Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, not elsewhere classified, including pottery, chinaware, china decorating, porcelain insulators and mica products.

MAJOR GROUP (15) 37 - PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL

373 Coke and Gas Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in producing coke in beehive ovens or in manufacturing coke, coal gas, tar and other products in "by-product" coke ovens. This industry does not include coke produced as a by-product in establishments engaged in production of gas for fuel and lighting purposes, or in petroleum refining.

375 Petroleum Refining and Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in refining crude petroleum and in producing gasoline, fuel oils, lubricating oils, illuminating oils and other petroleum products. Establishments producing gasoline from natural gas at the wells are classified in Industry No. 123 (Natural Gas Wells).

379 Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products of petroleum and coal, not elsewhere classified, including fuel briquettes and asphalt and tar paving and roofing materials.



DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (16) 38 - CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

- 380     Acids, Alkalis and Salts  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial chemicals, including sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids; alkalis and salts, such as soda ash, sodium and potassium hydroxides, sulphates, acetates, chlorides and phosphates.
- 381     Explosives, Ammunitions and Pyrotechnics  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing explosives, dynamite, small arms and other ammunitions, safety and detonating fuses, fireworks of all kinds, flares and railroad fuses.
- 382     Fertilizers  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fertilizers, superphosphates and fertilizer materials.
- 383     Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing drugs and medicines. This industry includes patent and proprietary medicines, veterinary medicines, vitamin products, cod liver oil and biological products, such as antitoxins, bacterins, serums, vaccines, etc. Establishments engaged in grinding drugs and herbs are also included in this industry.
- 384     Paints and Varnishes  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paints (in paste or ready-mixed form), varnishes, lacquers, enamels and shellacs.
- 385     Soaps, Washing and Cleaning Compounds  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soap in any form, cleansers, washing powders and cleaning preparations, including scouring powders and hand cleansers.
- 386     Toilet Preparations  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hairdressings, tooth paste and other toilet preparations.
- 387     Vegetable Oil Mills  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing vegetable oils and their by-products, such as linseed, soybean and cocoanut oil, oilcake meal and linseed meal.
- 388     Primary Plastics  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic materials in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, granules or liquids for use in further manufacture.
- 389     Miscellaneous Chemicals and Allied Products  
          Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing miscellaneous chemical products including insecticides, germicides, dry colours, pigments, white leads, lead oxides, iron oxides, inks, matches, adhesives, polishes and dressings, coal tar distillation, wood distillation, dyes, compressed and liquified gases,

DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING - Concl'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (16) 38 - CHEMICAL PRODUCTS - Concl'd.

- 389 Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products - Concl'd.  
deodorants and disinfectants for household and industrial use, sweeping compounds and dry-cleaning preparations, embalming fluid, turpentine and other chemical products not elsewhere classified. The manufacture of synthetic rubber is included in this industry.

MAJOR GROUP (17) 39 - MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- 391 Brooms, Brushes and Mops  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household, industrial and street-sweeping brooms; household, paint and tooth brushes, floor, dust and dish mops.
- 392 Fabricated Plastic Products  
Establishments primarily engaged in moulding plastics for the trade and in manufacturing finished plastic products, n.e.c.
- 393 Musical Instruments  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pianos, organs, string instruments, phonograph records and parts and materials for musical instruments. The manufacture of radios is classified in Industry No. 353 (Radios and Radio Parts).
- 394 Pens, Pencils and Typewriter Supplies  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fountain pens and parts; lead pencils and mechanical pencils; crayons; carbon paper; stencil paper; inked ribbons and other typewriter supplies.
- 395 Professional and Scientific Instruments and Equipment  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing professional and scientific instruments, including surveyors', nautical, navigational and aeronautical instruments; barometers; thermometers; drafting instruments and lenses; instruments for laboratory work and scientific research; surgical, dental and medical instruments; electrical and mechanical measuring instruments and surgical and orthopedic appliances and supplies, such as artificial limbs, arch supports, etc. This industry includes establishments manufacturing clocks, watches, chronometers and other timing instruments as well as establishments primarily engaged in assembling clocks and watches or in manufacturing watch materials and parts.
- 396 Sporting Goods and Toys  
Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sporting and athletic goods, such as fishing tackle; golf and tennis goods; baseball, football and boxing equipment; skates and equipment for other sports. This industry includes the manufacture of dolls, toys and games.
- 399 Miscellaneous Industries, (not elsewhere classified)  
Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of jewelry cases and instrument cases; statuary; art goods and novelties (except those of stone or concrete); lamp shades; feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; signs (electric and neon) and advertising displays; hair, bristles and hair goods; umbrellas and canes; tobacco pipes and cigarette holders; buttons; beauty shop and barber shop equipment; models and patterns; rubber and metal stamps and stencils and many other small articles and novelties not covered by distinct classifications.



DIVISION 6 - CONSTRUCTION

Industry  
No.

404      Buildings and Structures

General contractors primarily engaged in the construction of buildings such as houses; farm buildings; industrial and commercial buildings including stores, public buildings and building alterations and repairs by general contractors. Speculative building by general contractors is included in this industry as well as building by operative or speculative builders operating on their own account.

This group also includes special-trade contractors primarily engaged in carpentry work, painting and decorating, paperhanging and electrical contracting at the site of construction (Electrical service work carried on in repair shops is classified in Industry No. 357 i.e. Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners and Appliances). Special-trade contractors primarily engaged in heating, plumbing, air-conditioning, refrigeration and ventilation work, lathing, plastering, tiling, roofing, sheet metal work such as coppersmithing and tinsmithing in connection with construction work and concrete work such as granite work, cement work, placing of concrete reinforcements, surfacing of cement floors and cement finish work are classified in this industry. (Concrete and cement work in connection with roads, streets and sidewalks is classified in Industry 406 i.e. Highways, Bridges and Street Construction). Special-trade contractors perform only part of the work usually covered by a contract taken by a general contractor. In all instances a sub-contractor working on part of a project is included. All jobbing trade work performed directly for owners is also classified in this major group. The special-trade contractors are often engaged in repair and maintenance work, done at the site, on buildings of all types. However, maintenance or repair work done by maintenance staffs in the full-time employ of the establishments on whose premises the work is being done is excluded; in such cases maintenance employees should be classified under the same industry number as the establishment itself.

406      Highways, Bridges and Street Construction

General contractors primarily engaged in the construction of highways, grade separations, streets, waterworks, gas mains, sewers and sewage disposal, bridges and viaducts. This industry also includes maintenance or repair work on highways, roads, streets, waterworks, gas mains, sewers, etc., whether carried on by governments or on a contract basis.

DIVISION 6 - CONSTRUCTION - Concl'd

Industry  
No.

409      Other Construction

General contractors primarily engaged in the construction of such projects as hydro-electric plants, transmissions lines, telephone lines, power canals, dams, dykes, Harbour and canals (including dredging), docks and piers, other marine construction, airports, radio towers, railway right of way and structures and other construction projects, not elsewhere classified.

439      All Other Trades

Special-trade contractors primarily engaged in construction trade-work not elsewhere classified, such as demolition, excavating, flooring, glass and glazing, insulation, masonry, commercial refrigeration, stone work, weather-stripping and water-well drilling.

DIVISION 7 - TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

MAJOR GROUP 50-51 - TRANSPORTATION

501      Air Transport and Airports

Establishments primarily engaged in the transportation of mail, express, freight or passengers by air and also establishments primarily engaged in the operation of civilian airports. Airports operated by the R.C.A.F. are classified in Industry No. 911 (Armed Services).

505      Bus and Coach Transportation - Interurban

Companies primarily engaged in operating interurban bus and coach lines.

508      Steam Railways (Including Express and Telegraph Service)

Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of steam railways for the transfer of freight and passengers. This includes



DIVISION 7 - TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND  
COMMUNICATION - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP 50-51 - TRANSPORTATION - Concl'd.

- 508     Steam Railways (Including Express and Telegraph Service) - Concl'd.  
inter-urban electric railways. Transportation, express and telegraph services are classified in this industry as well as maintenance of way and structures. Separate reports should be secured from the steam railway companies for such branches operating hotels, restaurants, etc. Hotel and shipping services should be included elsewhere under the appropriate industry heading. The manufacturing shops are classified in Industry No. 336 (Railroad and Rolling Stock Equipment). Establishments primarily engaged in railway construction are classified in Industry No. 409 (Other Construction).
- 510     Urban and Suburban Transportation Systems  
Companies primarily engaged in furnishing urban and suburban transportation, whether by electric railway or by bus. The same company may operate both the street car service and the intra-city bus lines of the one municipality.
- 512     Taxicab  
Companies primarily engaged in furnishing passenger transportation by automobiles not operated on a regular route or between fixed terminals. This includes establishments primarily engaged in renting passenger automobiles or trucks without drivers, also the operation of ambulances.
- 514     Truck Transportation  
Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of local and long-distance trucking, transfer and draying services.
- 516     Water Transportation  
Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of vessels for the transportation of freight and passengers whether overseas or on inland and intercoastal waterways. This industry also includes water transportation of a local nature, such as the operation of ferries across rivers or in harbours; the operation of lighters and other harbour vessels and marine towing and tugboat services.
- 517     Services Incidental to Transportation  
Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing services incidental to transportation, such as tourist agencies, forwarding, packing and crating and other similar services.
- 518     Services Incidental to Water Transportation  
Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing services incidental to water transportation such as the operation of piers, docks and wharves and associated facilities for hire; stevedoring; salvaging; harbour commissions; steamship agencies; operation of lighthouses and the operation of canals.
- 519     Other Transportation  
Establishments primarily engaged in providing transportation, not elsewhere classified. This industry includes the operation of toll bridges and toll roads; sight-seeing buses and livery stables and the operation of oil pipelines.

DIVISION 7 - TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND  
COMMUNICATION - Concl'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP 52 - STORAGE

524 Grain Elevators

Establishments, whether operated by co-operatives, other organizations or individuals, primarily engaged in the operation of grain elevators, whether terminal or country. The trading operations of Wheat Pools are classified in Industry No. 715 (Farm Products, not elsewhere classified), while their elevators are classified in this industry.

527 Storage and Warehouse

Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of storage services and warehouses. Cold storage plants, engaged in the storage for hire of perishable goods at artificially low temperatures, are classified in this industry. Warehousing combined with trucking is also included in this industry.

MAJOR GROUP 54 - COMMUNICATION

543 Radio Broadcasting

Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of radio services, including broadcasting, transmitting and receiving. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation should be classified in this industry.

547 Telephone

Establishments, whether owned by government bodies or other organizations, primarily engaged in the operation of telephone services.

549 Other Communication Services

Establishments primarily engaged in provision of communication services, not elsewhere classified, such as commercial stations, cable services and messenger service.

DIVISION 8 - PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATION  
(Except Transportation, Storage and Communication)

602 Electric Light and Power

Companies, whether operated by public bodies or by private organizations, primarily engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

604 Gas Manufacture and Distribution

Companies primarily engaged in the distribution of manufactured or natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes. Companies classified here may manufacture their own gas. The production of natural gas is classified in Industry No. 123 (Natural Gas Wells).

608 Water and Sanitary Services

Companies or municipal departments primarily engaged in water distribution, sewage disposal and other sanitary services. This industry also includes companies or organizations primarily engaged in supplying irrigation water.

609 Other Public Utilities

Establishments primarily engaged in the production and distribution of steam for heating and power purposes and the provision of other public utilities, not elsewhere classified.



DIVISION 9 - TRADE

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 70-72 - WHOLESALE TRADE

FOOD GROUP - 70

701 Dairy and Poultry Products

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in dairy products, such as milk, cream, butter and cheese; live, dressed and frozen poultry and fresh, cold storage and frozen eggs.

703 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in fresh fruits and vegetables. Grading and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables by wholesale dealers are included in this industry. Fruit and vegetable farms which sell their products wholesale are classified in Division 1 - Agriculture - in Major Group 1 - According to the type of fruit or vegetable farm.

705 Groceries

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in bakery products, food specialties, canned goods and dry groceries.

706 Meat and Fish

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in fresh, frozen, cured and processed meats, fish, crustacea and mollusks. This industry includes merchants who buy, clean or shuck and ship fish, crustacea and mollusks.

OTHER WHOLESALE TRADE - 71-72

710 Apparel and Dry Goods

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in clothing, hats, furs, footwear, dry goods and notions.

712 Drugs and Toilet Preparations

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in goods to service drug and prescription departments of drug stores; proprietary and patent medicines; druggists' sundries, such as medical glass and rubber goods, bandages and antiseptics, razors and razor blades, toothbrushes, etc. and toiletries such as cosmetics and toilet soap.

713 Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in electric power equipment such as generators, transformers, electric motors and electrical instruments; household electrical appliances and accessories; radios and radio equipment, wiring devices and other electrical supplies.

714 Farm Machinery and Equipment

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in farm machinery, farm implements, tractors, other farm equipment and parts.

715 Farm Products, Not Elsewhere Classified

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in wheat and other grains; untanned hides, skins and raw furs, cattle, sheep and other livestock; wool; leaf tobacco and other farm products. This industry includes wheat pools, wheat brokers and grain brokers; the grain elevators operated by such wheat pools are classified in Industry No. 524 (Grain Elevators).

DIVISION 9 - TRADE - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 70-72 - WHOLESALE TRADE - Cont'd.

OTHER WHOLESALE TRADE - 71-72 - Cont'd.

716

Fuel

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in coal and coke, wood fuel and fuel oil. Establishments engaged in cutting fuelwood or cordwood are classified in Industry No. 080 (Logging).

717

Furniture and Housefurnishings

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in household and office furniture; carpets, rugs and other floor coverings, blankets, curtains, draperies, linens, etc. and china, crockery and glassware. Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in general lines of hardware which may include some kitchenware, glassware, etc. are classified in Industry No. 720 (Hardware, Plumbing and Heating Equipment).

718

Gasoline, Lubricating Oils and Greases

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in gasoline, lubricating oils and greases. Fuel oil is classified in Industry No. 716 (Fuel)

720

Hardware, Plumbing and Heating Equipment

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in any combination of the basic lines of hardware such as builders' hardware, heavy hardware, shelf and light hardware, tools and cutlery; plumbing and heating equipment, such as stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces, gas appliances and supplies, oil burners and plumbing fixtures; glass; paints and varnishes.

721

Lumber and Building Materials

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in lumber and planing mill products; roofing materials; sand and gravel; brick, tile, cement and other building materials. Establishments engaged in mixing and delivering ready-mixed concrete are included in this industry.

722

Machinery, Equipment and Supplies, Not Elsewhere Classified

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in all other machinery, equipment and supplies. Machinery classified in this industry includes manufacturing, mining and construction equipment, commercial machinery, transportation equipment (except Motor Vehicles) such as aircraft, motor, sail and steam boats and equipment and parts for railroads, aircraft and boats and professional equipment and supplies.

723

Motor Vehicles and Accessories

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in automobiles and other motor vehicles, automobile equipment and parts, including tires.

724

Optical and Ophthalmic Goods

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in optical and ophthalmic goods, such as complete eyeglasses and eyeglass parts, binoculars and reading glasses.



DIVISION 9 - TRADE - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 70-72 - WHOLESALE TRADE - Concl'd.

OTHER WHOLESALE TRADE 71-72 - Concl'd.

725 Paper Products and Office Supplies

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in paper and paper products; office and school supplies (excluding furniture and office machines); stationery and stationery supplies; books, newspapers and magazines.

726 Scrap, Junk and Waste

Establishments primarily engaged in assembling, breaking up, sorting and selling all kinds of scrap, junk and waste materials, such as iron and steel scrap, other metal scrap, waste paper, rags, rubber and bottles. Establishments primarily engaged in the collection and delivery of scrap, junk and waste materials on a contract basis are classified in Industry No. 514 (Truck Transportation).

727 Tobacco and Confectionery

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco; candy and other confectionery and soft drinks.

729 Wholesale Trade, Not Elsewhere Classified

Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in some specialized commodity or class of commodities, not elsewhere classified; such as farm supplies (feeds, fertilizers, etc.); jewellery, watches, clocks; leather and leather goods (except footwear); liquor, wine and beer; metals, minerals and chemicals; musical instruments; Manufacturers' agents (general or undefined), jobbers, general, wholesalers and importers and exporters (general or undefined) should be classified in this industry.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 73-79 - RETAIL TRADE

FOOD GROUP - 73

731 Bread and Pastry

Establishments engaged in retail dealing in bread, pastries and box lunches. Establishments baking and selling through their own outlets or drivers are classified in Industry No. 219 (Bread and Other Bakery Products).

732 Candy and Confectionery

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in candy, chocolates, confectionery and nuts.

733 Dairy Products

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in butter, cheese, milk and ice cream. Dairies whose primary activity is pasteurizing, bottling and selling fresh milk are classified in this industry.

735 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Green grocers and establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing or in peddling fruits and vegetables.

736 Groceries

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in groceries and provisions. Country general stores are classified in Industry No. 749 (Other General Merchandise Stores).

DIVISION 9 - TRADE - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 73-79 - RETAIL TRADE - Cont'd.

FOOD GROUP - 73 - Concl'd.

737 Groceries and Meats

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in canned goods and dry groceries in combination with fresh meats.

738 Meats

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in meats and fish, both fresh and cured, and live, dressed and frozen poultry.

739 Other Foods

This industry includes delicatessen shops and establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in coffee, tea and spices; health foods or other specialized lines of foods, not elsewhere classified.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE - 74

742 Department Stores

General merchandise stores with annual sales in excess of \$100,000 and whose trade is divided among several different departments. These stores are usually of the full-service type carrying men's, women's and children's apparel and shoes, furnishings and accessories, dry goods, homewares and many other lines. Mail order houses are also classified in this Industry.

747 Variety Stores

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in small wares of all types in the low price range. These stores are frequently known as "5 and 10 cent" stores and "5 cent to a dollar" stores.

749 Other General Merchandise Stores

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in a general line of merchandise on a non-departmentalized basis. Stores of this type in rural communities are usually known as Country General Stores whose most important line is food and the more important subsidiary lines are notions, ready-to-wear apparel, farm supplies and gasoline. Mail order houses are classified in Industry No. 742 (Department Stores).

AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS - 75

754 Automobile Accessories, Tires and Batteries

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in tires, tubes, batteries and other automobile parts and accessories. Establishments primarily engaged in automobile repair are classified in Industry No. 331 (Auto Repair and Garages).

758 Gasoline, Lubricating Oils and Greases

Establishments (filling stations and service stations) primarily engaged in retail dealing in gasoline, lubricating oils and greases. Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in fuel oil are classified in Industry No. 792 (Fuel and Ice).

759 Motor Vehicles

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in new and used automobiles and trucks.



- 36 -  
DIVISION 9 - TRADE - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 73-79 - RETAIL TRADE - Cont'd.

APPAREL AND FOOTWEAR - 76

763 Footwear

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in men's, women's, children's and infants' footwear of leather, rubber and other materials. Boot and shoe repair shops are classified in Industry No. 243 (Boot and Shoe Repair).

765 Men's Clothing

Establishments (and haberdasheries) primarily engaged in retail dealing in men's and boys' overcoats, suits, work clothing, other apparel and furnishings.

767 Women's and Children's Clothing

Establishments and women's ready-to-wear stores primarily engaged in retail dealing in women's and children's coats, suits, dresses, lingerie, millinery, other apparel and accessories.

769 Clothing and Dry Goods, N.E.C.

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in clothing, i.e. family clothing store, furnishings, dry goods (goods by the yard) and sewing notions.

HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS - 77

773 Hardware

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in any combination of the basic lines of hardware such as tools, builders' hardware, paint and glass, housewares and cutlery.

775 Lumber, Building Materials and Supplies

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in a combination or specialized line of building materials, such as lumber and planing mill products, brick and tile, cement, roofing materials, sheet metal products and other building supplies.

FURNITURE, HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND RADIOS - 77

778 Furniture and Housefurnishings

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in household furniture and furnishings, including floor coverings, curtains and draperies; china and crockery; stoves; radios and electrical appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, toasters, etc.

OTHER MERCHANDISE - 78-79

781 Books, News and Stationery

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in books, magazines, newspapers, stationery, office and school supplies; also magazine subscription agencies and retail news agents.

784 Drugs and Drug Sundries

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in drugs, pharmaceuticals, toilet preparations, cosmetics and drug sundries.

786 Farm Feeds, Seeds and Fertilizers

Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in hay, grain, feeds, seeds, fertilizers, binder twine and other farm and garden supplies.

DIVISION 9 - TRADE - Concl'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 73-79 - RETAIL TRADE - Concl'd.

OTHER MERCHANDISE - 78-79 - Concl'd.

- 787 Farm Implements and Equipment  
Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in farm machinery, such as tractors, reapers, mowers, etc.; farm implements, equipment and parts.
- 789 Flowers  
Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in plants and cut flowers. Flower nurseries and greenhouses are classified in Industry No. 065 (Nurseries and Greenhouses).
- 792 Fuel and Ice  
Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in coal, coke, wood fuel, fuel oil and ice.
- 793 Jewellery  
Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in jewellery, watches and clocks. Establishments engaged in the repair of jewellery, watches and clocks are classified in Industry No. 346 (Watch and Jewellery Repair).
- 795 Liquor, Wine and Beer  
Establishments and government stores primarily engaged in retail dealing in liquor, wine and beer. Taverns and establishments which serve liquor, wine or beer for consumption on the premises with or without meals are classified in Industry No. 947 (Restaurants, Cafes, Taverns).
- 796 Optical Goods  
Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in eye-glasses and related optical goods. Opticians and optometrists who engage in retail dealing are classified in this industry.
- 797 Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes  
Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.
- 799 Miscellaneous Retail Trade  
Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in commodities, not elsewhere classified, including antiques and art goods, souvenir and gift shops, musical instruments, office furniture, auctioneering, second-hand dealing, sporting goods, photographic supplies, luggage and leather goods.

DIVISION 10 - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

- 802 Banking  
This industry includes Chartered Banks, Savings Banks, Caisses Populaires, the Bank of Canada and the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Clearing house, note brokers, etc.
- 804 Investment and Loan  
This industry includes establishments such as short term credit companies, loan associations, investment trusts, trust companies, mortgage companies, bond houses, stock exchanges, grain exchanges, financial agencies, holding companies, pawnbrokers and sales financing.



DIVISION 10 - FINANCE INSURANCE AND  
REAL ESTATE - Concl'd.

Industry  
No.

807      Insurance

Establishments primarily engaged in issuing, underwriting, selling or administering insurance policies. This industry includes life insurance, fire insurance, accident and sickness insurance, automobile insurance, marine insurance, etc.

809      Real Estate

Establishments primarily engaged in dealing in land and real estate or in operating office and industrial buildings, apartment buildings and apartment hotels, flats, houses and other dwellings. This industry includes land companies and rental agencies; establishments such as farms owned by land companies should be classified in the industry to which they belong.

DIVISION II - SERVICE

MAJOR GROUP (1) 90 - COMMUNITY OR PUBLIC SERVICE

901      Education

This industry includes establishments furnishing formal academic and technical courses and related educational services. Elementary and secondary schools (whether private or public), technical and commercial schools, colleges and universities, kindergartens, music and dancing schools, flying clubs and schools, "own account" teachers, blind and deaf schools, arts and crafts schools, school boards and all other educational services.

903      Health

Establishments primarily engaged in providing medical, surgical and other health services to persons or animals. This industry includes the offices of physicians, surgeons, dentists, oculists, osteopaths, chiropractors, chiropodists, etc., private nurses, public health services, hospitals; medical and dental laboratories, veterinary services; group-health associations; sanatoria; rest homes and convalescent homes.

904      Religion

Establishments operated for worship or for promotion of religious activities. Other establishments maintained by religious organizations, such as educational and charitable institutions and publishing houses are classified in their appropriate industries.

906      Welfare Institutions

Welfare institutions whether supported by government funds or by charitable, religious or other organizations. This industry includes creches, day nurseries, welfare centres, homes for the blind, deaf and dumb, orphanages, shelters for unemployed, social settlements. Hospitals, sanatoria, rest homes and convalescent homes are classified in Industry No. 903 - (Health). Charitable organizations, such as Community Chests and Federated Charities should be classified in this industry.

DIVISION II - SERVICE - Cont'd

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (1) 90 - COMMUNITY OR PUBLIC SERVICE -  
Concl'd.

- 909 Community or Public Service, Not Elsewhere Classified  
Establishments or individuals primarily engaged in community or public services, not elsewhere classified. This industry includes art galleries, museums and public libraries; also "own accounts" in the following groups:- artists, inventors, journalists, naturalists, playwrights, poets, free lance reporters, writers. Membership organizations, such as political organizations, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club and other civic, social and fraternal associations should be classified here in this industry.

MAJOR GROUP (2) 91 - GOVERNMENT SERVICE

DOMINION GOVERNMENT  
Defence Services

- 911 This includes the Army, Navy and Air Force, military aerodromes, military camps and barracks, Navy dockyards and the Department of National Defence.

- 914 Dominion Post Office

- 916 Other Dominion Government

This industry includes the Civil Service, R.C.M.P., Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada and other regular governmental departments and boards. Exclude the Bank of Canada, Harbour Boards, Foreign Exchange Control Board, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Government agencies engaged in manufacturing, transportation, communications and health services; all these should be classified in their appropriate industry groups.

OTHER GOVERNMENT

- 917 Municipal and Other Local Government

This industry includes regular municipal and other local governmental departments and boards. Departments or agencies engaged in water supply, electricity distribution, communications, health services and educational services are classified in their appropriate industry groups. Exclude municipal government maintenance or repair work on roads, streets, sidewalks, sewers; these are classified under construction in Industry 406 (Highways, Bridges and Street construction).

- 918 Provincial Government

This industry includes regular provincial governmental departments and boards. Departments or agencies engaged in electricity supply, communications, liquor distribution, health or education services are classified in their appropriate industry groups. Exclude provincial government maintenance or repair work on highways or roads; these are classified under Construction in Industry 406 (Highways, Bridges and Street Construction).

- 919 Other Governments Service, Not Elsewhere Classified

This industry includes British and foreign government services in Canada, such as consular service, diplomatic service and legation staffs.

MAJOR GROUP (3) 92 - RECREATION SERVICE

- 922 Theatres and Theatrical Services

This industry includes commercially operated theatres, other theatres, opera companies, road companies, motion picture production, film booking exchanges, film processing, castings bureaus, booking agencies and rental agencies for scenery and other theatrical equipment. The National Film Board should be classified in this industry.

DIVISION 11 - SERVICE - Cont'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (3) 92 - RECREATION SERVICE - Concl'd.

924      Other Recreation Service

Establishments primarily engaged in provision of recreational services other than motion pictures and theatrical entertainment. This industry includes amusement parks, auditoriums, bands and orchestras, baseball clubs, billiard rooms and bowling alleys, recreational clubs, dance halls, gymnasiums, horse training and racing, playgrounds, riding schools, rifle ranges, rinks and swimming pools.

MAJOR GROUP (4) 93 - BUSINESS SERVICE

932      Accountancy

Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of auditing, accounting or bookkeeping services. This industry also includes firms of chartered accountants and "own account" bookkeepers, accountants and auditors.

934      Advertising

Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of services in connection with advertising and publicity. This industry includes advertising agencies and services, publicity organizations and services, bill posting agencies, window dressing services.

936      Engineering and Scientific Services

Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of engineering, chemical, metallurgical and architectural services. Research laboratories, except medical and dental laboratories which are classified in Industry No. 903 (Health), are classified here; also individuals in private practice in the following professional groups: chemical engineers, chemists, civil engineers, electrical engineers, geologists, mechanical engineers, metallurgists, mining engineers, surveyors, architects and draughtsman.

937      Labour Organizations and Trade Associations

Labour organizations and trade, business, professional and other membership organizations representing groups of employees, employers, trades, professions, etc., as well as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, etc.

938      Law

Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of legal services; advocates, barristers and solicitors in private practice; notaries public, patent attorneys and law societies. Persons in the legal profession who are in the full-time employ of establishments other than law firms are to be classified in the industry to which the firm belongs.

939      Other Business Service

Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of business services, not elsewhere classified. This industry includes addressing service, adjusting service, blueprinting and duplicating service, designers, customs brokers, news clipping service, translating service, interpreters, collection agencies, public stenographers, commercial art service, etc.



DIVISION 11 - SERVICE - Concl'd.

Industry  
No.

MAJOR GROUP (5) 94 - PERSONAL SERVICE

- 941 Barbering and Hairdressing  
Establishments primarily engaged in providing barber facilities and (or) hairdressing services. This industry includes barber colleges and schools for the instruction of beauty parlour operators.
- 942 Domestic Service  
Private households which employ workers on or about the premises in occupations usually considered as domestic service. Households classified in this industry may employ individuals such as cooks, maids and butlers and outside workers such as gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers.
- 943 Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing  
Establishments primarily engaged in dry cleaning, hat blocking, dyeing and cleaning, fur cleaning, rug and carpet cleaning, vacuum cleaning, provision of valet services and repair of clothing.
- 944 Photography  
Establishments primarily engaged in portrait and commercial photography, film developing and print processing of films. Establishments engaged in processing standard motion picture films are classified in Industry No. 922 (Theatres and Theatrical Services).
- 945 Hotels and Lodging Houses  
Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing lodging, lodging and meals and camping space and facilities. This industry includes the following:- Hotels (year-round and seasonal), rooming and boarding houses, tourist homes, hostels, tourist camps, cabin camps, sporting and recreational camps. Also classified here are lodging houses and hotels operated by membership organizations and not open to the general public, such as fraternity and sorority residential houses and residential clubs.
- 946 Laundries  
Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of laundering services, including hand laundries, steam laundries and "own account" washerwomen.
- 947 Restaurants, Cafes, Taverns  
Establishments primarily engaged in serving meals, prepared food and drinks. The following types of establishments are classified in this industry:- cafes, grills, ice-cream parlours, lunch counters, restaurants, soda fountains, soft drink stands, beverage rooms, taverns, night clubs, cabarets and related drinking places. Dining rooms and taverns operated by hotels, tourist camps, etc., on their own premises are included in the same classification as the establishment to which they belong.
- 948 Undertaking  
Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of undertaking services. This industry includes funeral services, morticians and crematoriums.
- 949 Other Personal Service  
Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of personal services, not elsewhere classified. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the following services:- boot-blackening and shoe-shining; char services; chimney cleaning, window cleaning, exterminating, disinfecting and fumigating; towel and coat supply; costume renting; cemeteries; matrimonial agencies; turkish baths and guide service.







